wide can test the progress that China and Japan have made in the art of war." eral morning dailles print this despatch

War has not been declared officially either in Tokio or Pekin. It is believed in Govern-ment circles that it will not be declared for sev-

ment circles that it will not be declared for several days. If the exchanges of notes now proceeding result smicably the collisions that have already taken place will be mutually disatlowed; otherwise they will be regarded as come belli.

"The transport which was sunk by the Japanese was the Kow-Shung, owned by Mathleson & Co. It is reported that all were lost. The Mathlesons have taken over a number of Chicese coasting vessels; hereafter they will sail beir steamers under the liritbh flar.

"Telegraphing between Japan and Cores has been stopped; the refore no direct reports can be obtained in Yokohama, where nothing is known of a declaration of war. The Japanese authorities stopped the Nogarski main steamer, bound for Shanghal, on Sunday."

The Standard recards Mr. Bugton's statement in the House of Commons to-day as a satisfactory denial of the numor that war has been de-

clared. It says that there is nothing very serious in the capture of the Corean King by the Japanese. The collisions of troops and naval vessels and the landing of American marines, it says, undoubtedly complicate the situation greatly.

lem." It adds, "Is to be found without an open declaration of conflict."

The Standard's limisaris correspondent says he has information that "Japan is willing to coperate with China senins the Corean rebels, and China wiccomes the proposal.

The Daily Chroniel's says: "We hope that Eupopean statesonen will watch carefully for the first opportunity to intervene, and then bring the whole weight of their combined pressige to

ich proposals for an army on the proposals for an army on will be readily received.

ARIS, July 28.—The Temps savs: "We regret at by allowing matters to take their rourse a powers have placed themselves so as to be denly confronted with the fast accompt. The is now cast, and it is the turn of the artillery speak the decisive words."

INDIAN, July 28.—The officials of the Chinese gation here express confidence that there will guild the propose of the confidence of the confiden Legation here express confidence that there will not be war. They say that the difficulties will be adjusted, probably by negotiations now in progress in London.

OUR MARINES LANDED.

Capt, Day Sends Men from the Baltimore to Protect Our Legation at Leone,

Washington, July 27 .- The Corean King has here taken prisoner by the Japanese, and numbers have been landed from the Baltimore to project the American Legation at Scott This is the information conveyed in a cable de-spatch, dated yesterday, to the Secretary of the Navy from Capt. Benjamin F. Day, commanding the flagship Baltimore at Chemulpo. The despatch was from Cheefoo, China, whither the Bultimore had gone to send it. Cheefoo is the nearest Chinese port to Corea, being only 300 necessary to make this trip because all tele-graphic communication with Corea has been ruptured. The State Department

replic communication with Corea has been ruptured.

The State Department has received no department of the declaration of war. State Department officials say that a formal declaration of war has long been out of fashion and wars are frequent, particularly in Eastern countries, without any formal announcement of hostilities. In the recent war ! ween China and France there was n declaration, although notice was given that a state of reprisals existed. But if either side has formally "declared war" against the other, by the well-defined provisions of international law, it would be required to serve notice upon all powers having treaty relations in regard to commerce, and after reasonable notice to such powers it might be justified in establishing a blockade or otherwise interfering with commerce.

with commerce, ording to international law a formal decla-of war abrogates treaties and authorizes embers of both nations to commit hostilithe members of both nations to commit hestilities against the other in every place and under every cirrumstance permitted by the rules of war. But a "limited" war can be carried on without the wide-sweeping results. Officials of the 'te Department incline to the belief, it assume as neither our own Government of other Government represented in Wa ington has yet been officially advised 'China or Japan that war has been declared etween those nations, that the present con't falls under the designation of a "limited" war. They assume that the use of the phrase "war has been declared." In press despatches merely implies that hostilities have been commenced, and that the term as used in deepastohes from the East does not convey the technical meaning which in diplomacy attaches to a "declaration of war" as affecting non-combatant nations. The fact is pointed out that the Franco-Prussian war is the only great war in modern times which was accompanied by a declaration to other nations. Even our own great cirl war was fought out without that accompaniemt. In this particular difficulty between China and Japan a "formal declaration," as already pointed out, would have grave significance, because it would involve the relations of other nations to the treaty ports of both countries.

Among the diplomate who have taken strong

Among the diplomats who have taken strong atterest in the situation is the Russian Minister, rince Cantacuzene. He is summering at New condon, Conn., but came to Washington to-day and saw Secretary Greeham by appointment. It is understood that the Prince had received im-portant despatches from his Government bear-ing upon the Corean imbroglio, which were of such a nature that they had to be communicated to the Secretary of State verbally.

At the Chinese Legation in this city to-day it was said that nothing was known about the out-break of hostilities between China and Japan except what is contained in the morning papers. At the Japanese and Corean Legations similar official ignorance was protested.

FEW WAR ECHOES HERE.

The Japanese Consul Says that He Has No Fear of the Result.

The Consula in this city for Corea, Japan, and China had not received any official notification yesterday that war had been declared. Everett Prazar, the Corean Consul, is on a vacation with his family in Massachusetts. Hsu Nai Kwang, the Chinese Consul, was out of town yesterday Naovemon Hashiguchi, the Japanese Consul, was found in his office at 7 Warren street. Mr. Hashiguchi begged to be excused from discussing the alleged war, as he had received no of-

ing the alleged war, as he had received no official news as yet. He had lived in Corea several years and was willing enough to talk about the country. He said there were 10,000 Japanese in Corea, but very few Americans.

There was only one American merchant in the country that he knew of. That was a Mr. Townsend, who represented the American Trading Company. Most of the Americans in Corea were missionaries, Mr. Hashiguchi said. It was a fine country, about three times as big in area as this State, having a rich soil, and abounding in mineral products. He expressed no fear on his side of the ultimate result of a war between the countries. Japan's mavy, he said, was much better than China's, and its soldiers were courageous men, and loyal to their country. At the office of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Trading Company, 50 Wall street, it was said that no official news had been received. The manager had received a cablegram from thoir London branch however, saying that it was currently reported in the streets of Shanghai that war had been declared. The prospect of an impending war had no effect on business here with either country.

THEIR FIGHTING STRENGTH.

Comparative Statement of the Armies and Navies of China and Japan.

The Chinese army is divided into two main divisions, the "Eight Banners" and the "Ying Ping," or national army, The former includes the Manchus, Mongols, and the Chinese who joined the invaders under the Emperor Shun-ohih in 1844, and it numbers 323,800. Of these about one-third are supposed to be reviewed by the Emperor at Peking once a year, and they are provided with modern arms and in a measure drilled in the military tactics of the West orn nations. The number of guards in the Forbidden City is 717, and each of these holds milttary rank. The Peking garrison consists of 13,000 men, who, according to modern ideas. are the best drilled in the Chinese army.

The Ying Ping or national army consists of 650,000 men and 6,459 officers. It might be generally divided into two parts, the active army and the territorial army, the former comprising the army of Manchuria, the army of the centre. and the army of Turkestan. The army of Man-churia numbers about 70,000 men, and is divided into two army corps, one having its head-quarters at Teitoihar and the other at Moukden. Many of its troops are armed with the Mauser rife and possess a considerable supply of Krupp S-centimetre field cannon. Manchuria is that divis-ton of the Chinese empire bounded on the south by Cores and the Yellow See, on the west by Mongolia and the Russian territories, and on the golia and the Russian territories, and on the morth and east by the Russian Amoor provinces. It has an area of 360,000 square miles and a population of 3,000,000, which has of late been greatly augmented by immigration from China. The Manchus are of the Tungusian race, and in the seventeenth century they invaded China and placed their leader's sook on the throne. They have continued to rule since that time, and the Manchu language has become the court and official language.

and official language.

The army of the centre has its headquarters as Kalgan, a city lying northwest of Peking.

and near the great wall. It is very populous and is divided by a river into two towns, one Chinese and the other Mongol. Both are heavily fortified, and in time of peace their united sarrisons number 50,000 men. In case of war their number would readily be doubled. The men are armed with Remington rifes.

The army of Turkestan is employed in keeping order on the extreme western frontiers. It is doubtfull it to could be moved castward from Mongolia and Thibet.

The army of the centre is charged particularly with defending the approaches to Peking. It is admirably drilled and equipped, but up to this time has been engaged only in drills, akirmishes, and road duty. Peking is also defended by the field force which was the particular pride of Prince Chun, and includes the pick of the Manchu army. It is the garrison of the imperial city, and has had for drill masters, among other officers, several Germans who went there for that juripose. The two Manchurian corps are commanded by the Vicercy of Manchuria.

The territorial army, or "Bravez," is a kind of local militia. It numbers 200,000 in time of peace, but could be raised to 600,000 in war. The Tartar cavalry of the north are mounted on small but sturdy ponies. Their equipment is so poor that them would be no match for any of the great powers. The strength of the army, it will be seen from these figures, is about 973,800, which in time of war would be increased to almost 1,500,000 men.

most 1,500,000 men.

The peace footing of the Japanese army is
1,002 officers, 62,441 non-commissioned officers
which in-

and men, six battalious of gendarmes, which include 51 officers and 1,007 non-commissioned officers and men, and four hattalions of yeomanry, with 80 officers and 3,210 non-commissioned officers and men. To this must be added the cesserve, which has a force of 90,54, and the cesserve, which has a force of 90,54, and the cesserve, which has a force of 90,54, and the officers and men. To this must be added the cesserve, which has a force of 90,54, and the standard of the cesserve, which has a force of 90,54, and the standard of the standa

Within the last fifteen years China has ac-Within the last fifteen years China has acquired a large number of ships, and the Japanese admit that many of these are more powerful than their own. The larger vessels were built in Europe, but the imperial arsenal at Foochow has produced several torpedo cruisers, gunboats, and despatch vessels. The navy includes perhaps one hundred vessels of various sorts, and the facet is divided into four stations, the north coast squadron, the Foochow squadron, the Shanghai flotilla, and the Uniton fictilla. The north coast squadron consists of four barbette sea-going armor clads, two of more than 7,000 tons, and two of somewhat less than 3,000; one turret ship, three protected-deck cruisers, four torpedo cruisers, a torpedo flotilla, and eleven gunboats. The Foochow squadron consists of ten cruisers, three gunboats, nine despatch boats, and three revenue cruisers; the Shanghai flotilla of an armored frigate, a gunboat, six floating batteries of wood, and three transports. The Canton flotilla comprises three protected-deck cruisers and thirteen gunboats.

As in the case of the army, the numerical strength of the Chinese navy is greater than that of Japan, with the greatest advance in implements and discipline to the advantage of the Japanese.

Japanese.

Cable Communication Resumed Cable communication between here and Japan has been resumed. It was said at the companies offices that the interruption had not been caused by the Japanese cutting the land wires, as was at first reported, but by the British and Russians taking possession of the lines running through their territory in order to obtain information of the situation in Japan and China.

ARRESTED FOR LIBEL. The Whiskey Trust Accuses Publisher De Merritt.

Daniel C. De Merritt, one of the publishers of the Daily Financial News, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of criminal libel. The complaint was made by Joseph B. Greenhut, President of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, commonly known as the Whiskey Trust. Mr. Greenhut alleged that the Financial News had yesterday published the following:

A BECEIVER FOR WHISKEY. After the close of the market a report wascurrent, emanating from what appeared to be a very reliable source, that a receiver was to be appointed for the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. It was stated to a representative of this speer that if the receiver were not already appointed, he certainly would be to day. This result, which has been anticipated for some time, was said to be precipitated by the failure of the trust to obtain the terms expected in the schedule of the Tariff bill.

of the trust to obtain the terms expected in the schedule of the Tarif bill.

The article, Mr. Greenhut alleged, was utterly false. He also procured a warrant for the arrest of Mr. De Merritt's partner, Alexander C. Laped, who is now in Canada on his vacation.

Mr. De Merritt was held in default of \$1,500 bail for examination on Monday. Hefore being taken down to the prison he sent letters to J. D. Maitiand, the editor of his paper, and to Heury Clews, the banker, They came to court about an hour after Justice Ryan had gone away. They went to look for the Justice and turnish a bond.

Mr. De Merritt told a reporter that the alleged libellous item had come from what he considered a perfectly reliable source and that he had used it in good faith.

Michael Levy, 35 years old, of Fifty-first street Michael Levy, 35 years old, of Fifty-first street and First avenue, was prestrated by the heat at Seventy-first street and the Boulevard yesterday afternoon and died before the arrival of an ambulance. The body was taken to the West Sixty-eighth street police station, and was afterward removed to the man's home.

Frank Wakely, 53 years old, a merchant living in Fairfield, Conn., was overcome by the heat at Twentistic street and Fifth avenue at 5 o'clock last evening. He was removed to the New York Hospital in an unconscious condition. About d o'clock Wakely regained consciousness and the physicians said that he would recover.

Excessive Heat in the West.

CRICAGO, July 27.-Reports from Illinois, Iows, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and kinasas show that the hoat yesterday was the greatest in years. Pastures are drying up and many farmers are unable to find feed for their cattle. It has not rained for many weeks, and the corn crop is said to be badly damaged.

TO SUPPRESS ANARCHY

THE PRENCH SENATE PASSES THE

M. Floquet Breaks Bown White Speakin in Opposition to the Measure - The Thomsophical General Council Revokes the Suspension of William Quan Judge.

PARIS, July 27,-In the Senate to-day a report was read favoring the immediate adoption of the Anti-Anarchist bill, which passed the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, without alteration. M. Floquet protested against such action, say

ing that the measure was worse than needless There was no danger that could exceed the results of the introduction of arbitrary action in free State. The bill demanded penalties that would strike at any citizen. It was similar, he declared, to the detested measure, surete generale, which followed Orsini's attempt to assassinate Emperor Napoleon III. A jury, he said, was the only rightful judge of the so-called incitements entioned in the bill.

M. Floquet stopped and began turning otes, apparently having lost the thread of his Senators began crying, "Speak!" Speak!" and then there was an embarrassing silence. M. Floquet, who was obviously ill turned appealingly to President Challemel-Lacour, who, seeing that M. Floquet was unable to proceed, suspended the sitting. After an inter val the sitting was resumed, but, as M. Floquet was still unable to continue, M. Beaumanois spoke in opposition to the bill and M. Dupuy re-

M. Dupuy said the bill was in no sense anti Republican, but had been designed to establish a line of domarcation between republicanism

M. Arago argued that the bill would be power ess to repress anarchy. All experience had shown that such a system of repression was a failure, and that it violated the principles laid down in 1848. The best remedy for anarch ism, he said, was a free democratic govern-

The Senate approved all of the articles of the bill. Before taking a final vote on the passage of the bill M. Verminac moved to limit the du ration of the act. The motion was rejected, 198 205 to 35. The Chambers will be prorogued to

The Radical and Monarchical newspapers in their comments on the passage of the Anti-Anarchist bill by the Chamber of Deputies concur in the opinion that the bill was designed less with a view of crushing anarchism that with the purpose of abridging the freedom of

WILLIAM QUAN JUDGE RESTORED. The Theosophist General Council Revokes

His Huspenston, Lowney, July 25.-The Theosophists have published a sixteen-page pamphlet concerning the work of the Judicial Committee on Inquiry constituted to consider the charges which led the suspension of William Quan Judge from the society. The committee met on the 10th. Among the twelve members were Col. H. S. Olcott, Chairman; Messrs, Buck and Keightley, Mr. Judge's delegates; Messrs. Firth and Hargrove, and Mr. Pryse, as Mr. Judge's substitute. Annie Besant and Mr. Judge were present at the

meeting. In a long address to the committee Col. Olcott stated the charges, Mr. Judge's protests, and his own opinions of the matter in dispute. He announced that the General Council at a meeting on the 7th decided that, while the acts alleged against Mr. Judge in the complaints of they did not affect his standing as an official of the society. Consequently the Judicial Com-mittee had no jurisdiction in the case. This view mittee had no jurisdiction in the case. This view of the General Council coincided with his own. He believed the San Francisco Convention of Theosophists had no warrant for hastily declaring Mr. Judge's suspension unconstitutional and null, but he felt that Mr. Judge could not be tried upon the present charges unless the constitution of the society were to be violated. Mr. Judge's suspension should therefore be ended and he should be restored to his former rank.

The committee resolved to act in accordance with the Council's decision. At the European Convention of Theosophists on the 12th statements by Annie Besant and Mr. Judge were read. The delegates resolved to accept the Council's adjustment, and expressed the hope that the differences would be then and there buried and forgotten.

CLEMENCEAU DRAWS BLOOD.

He Wounds Deschanel in the Right Cheek

PARIS, July 27.- The duel between Deputies Clemenceau and Deschanel was fought with swords at 10:30 o'clock this morning in a sewere fought, in the second of which Clemenceau pierced the right cheek of his antagonist. The wound, though painful, is not considered serious.

Eugène Clémenceau is 53 years old, and has been before the public since youth as a man of radical ideas. He is best known as the editor and principal proprietor of the influential Radical journal. La Justice, and as a Deputy of flery speech. He is credited, as leader of the Advanced Left, with making and unmaking many governments.

vanced Left, with making and unmaking many governments.

It was through a resolution offered by him that the Wilson scandal was investigated, and the overthrow of the Rouvier government soon followed, with the consequent fail of President Grévy. He is regarded as one of the most expert swordsmen in France, and his duels have been many. He acted as one of the seconds to Floquet in the duel with Gen. Boulanger in 1888. Paul Eugène Deschanel is 38 years old, and the son of Emile Deschanel, a well-known Senator and literary man. He has been a Deputy since 1885, and has distinguished himself in the Chamber by taking part in many important debates, winning renown as an orator. He is also the author of many works on political subjects.

THE TRIAL OF DR. HERZ. It Begins in Paris Despite English Certifi-cates that He Is Iil.

Panis, July 27 .- The trial of Cornelius Hers, the Panama wirepuller, who has long been in England, was in progress before the Correctional Tribunal to-day. Herz's lawyer read cer-

tificates from five English physicians that Herz's health was too weak to allow of his presence in court.

The prosecutor contended that Hers was shamming. The Court pronounced Hers to be a defaulter and heard witnesses. M. Imbert, liquidator of Baron de Reinach's estate, testified to numerous evidences of blackmail on Hers's part, and the prosecutor demanded the maximum penalty. Judgment was deferred.

Cetebrating Crown Prince Frederick's Silver Wedding.

COPENHAGEN, July 27.—The silver wedding of the Crown Prince Frederick and Princess Louise is being generally celebrated in Denmark to-day. The royal couple have received presents from nearly every court in Europe, many of which have sent representatives to the celebration. Prince Henry of Prussia has arrived on board the German warship Sachsen, as representative of the Kaiser, and the King and Queen of Sweden arrived on board the royal yacht this

Five Years for a Lyons Rtoter.

Paris, July 27 .- A waiter named Morel was condemned to-day in Lyons to five years' solitary confinement for having taken part in the riots and looting raids which followed the assausination of President Carnot.

Cholera la Europe. BERLIN, July 27.—A Dutch steamer about to all from Emmerich, Rhenish Prussia, for Rot-erdam to-day, was discovered to have cholera a board and was detained.

Notes of Foreign Happenings

The Syndie of Rome will visit the United States soon.

The Hon. Seneca Haselton, the new United States Minister to Vanezuela, was officially received by President Crespo on Saturday, July 14.

The steamer City of Poking, from Hong Kong for Yokohama and New York, which was ashore in Yeddo Bay, has been floated without damage and has arrived at Yokohama.

The French toroedo boat Audacieux was in

The French torpedo boat Audacleux was in collision with a cruiser near Toulon yesterday morning, and was so scriously damaged that it was necessary to beach her in order to prevent her sinking.

her sinking.

The two-hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Bank of England was celebrated in London yesterday, the charter of incorporation of the bank having been granted on July 97, 1694, by William and Mary. The celebration was conducted by the officials of the bank and participated in by the sitaches of the institution and a large number of guesta.

THOMAS S. WRIGHT DEAD. ORANGEMEN IN CONCLATE.

They Benounce Home Hute and Cheer do the "Unity of the Empire."

LONDON, July 27.—The triennial two days' sit-tings of the English Grand Lodge of Orangemen was opened on Wednesday in the Westminster Town Hall. Forty-nine delegates, representing the United Kingdom, headed by Col. Thomas Waring, M. P., Grand Master of the English Grand Lodge, were present. Among the colonial delegates were Mr. Clarke Wallace, Grand daster of the Lodge of British Columbia; Mr. J. L. Hughes, Grand Master of Ontario (West), and Mr. Simon Fraser, Grand Master of Victoria and delegate from Victoria to the recent Intercolonial Conference in Ottawa.

Major Saunderson, M. P., delivered a speech
of welcome to the delegates, congratulating

them on the success of their efforts during the past eight years in opposing the destruction of

the unity of the empire. Orangemen, he said, had sought to interfere with nobody in the mat-

ter of religion or political right, but claimed equal liberty for all, though it was a trick of their opponents to misrepresent them as the embodiment of fanaticism and bigotry. They had also been accused of being revolutionists in saying that under certain circumstances they will resist the law. All depended, he said, upon who made the law. (Cheers.) If Ireland were severed from Great Britain and placed under the authority of an Irish Parliament, the majority of that Parliament would be hostile to the religious freedom of the Orangemen. They, therefore, claim the right to refuse to obey the authority before whom their forefathers never bowed and before whom their forefathers never bowed and before whom their sons would never bend. [Cheers.] As long as they had a hand to strike with they would never accept the yoke. [Shouts of "No, never!"] No man deserving the name of an Orangeman would consent to secept it. Orangemen had force, and it could not be denied that if the time came it ought to be employed. They could rely upon it that it would. [Cheers.]

At the concluding banquet Delegate Pitts of Canada proposed the charter toast to "The Glorious Memory of William III." In the course of his remarks he said that the Dominion of Canada had 6,000,000 Protestants and thousands of Orangemen. The toast was drunk in silence, the company standing.

Delegate Hughes in foasting Parliament expressed hope that while the House of Commons would be made as democratic as possible, the House of Lords would be kept as a balance, preventing temporary absurdities from becoming law.

Testerday, with Delegate Wallis in the chair of the Council, resolutions were adopted approving the rejection of the Home Rule bill by the House of Lords, and expressing trust that Orangemen would continue active in defence of the unity of the Empire. Mr. Wallace dilated upon the loyalty to the Queen and the fatheriand that inspires Orangemen. This loyalty, he declared, was a valuable attribute in these times, when socialism and anarchy were coming to the front. Orangemen will do much to stem the tide of revolution which is rampant on all sides. He was glad, he said, to be assured that the prospects of ulifimate success They had also been accused of being revolutionists in saying that under

Pourteen Browned by a Collision and 11 Patally Injured.

St. Perenssung, July 27.-A large steamer came into collision with a ferryboat near Grodno to-day, sinking the latter. Fourteen of the ferryboat's passengers were drowned, and eleven were fatally injured by being crushed when the boats came together.

Macedonia, Old Servia, and eastern Bulgaria

have been visited by earthquakes, damaging property heavily and killing a number of perons. At Varna, Bulgaria, many houses were overthrown or badly damaged. Earthquake at Lindsay, Oat.

LINDSAY, Ont., July 27,-About midnight last

night a very perceptible shock of earthquake was felt in this town, lasting for two or three seconds and followed by a report or explosion sounding like cannon fired a long distance off. Houses were shaken, windows rattled, and citizens rushed from their homes in alarm. No damage appears to have been done. DELLA FOX LOSES HER BELT.

It Was of Gold and Was Covered with Jew-

Some Wicked Thief Must Have Taken It It is perhaps tust as well to say at the begin-Miss Fox went into the St. James Hotel last

night, accompanied by a young woman, to get dinner. The dinner was very good and the

dinner. The dinner was very good and the weather was very hot, and Delia Fox had a belt around her waist.

Now, this was not an ordinary belt. It was bought in Paris, and it cost \$1,000, or perhaps \$10,000, or \$10, or even \$100. It was of gold, encrusted with diamonds in quite the regular way, and it had dragons' heads fashioned of jewels, with glittering eyes of other jewels, and altogether it was a remarkable belt.

Miss Fox, as she says, found it conducive to her happiness, the weather being hot and the dinner very good, to unclasp her beit. She carelessly put it on a chair, and soon after she and her friend left the room. Returning in great haste a few minutes later, Miss Fox and her

haste a few minutes later, Miss Fox and her friend proclaimed the fact that the belt had been stolen, for they had left it there, and what had become of it?

Miss Fox went straight to the West Thirtieth street station and sought the aid of the police. Two detectives went to the hotel and crossquestioned the servants, but the belt was not found. Miss Fox fears it is lost, but she is going to star just the same. ing to star just the same.

SENTENCED FOR CONTEMPT.

Judge Grosscup Imprisons Two Men and Comments on the Situation. CRICAGO, July 27.-Richard Lawrence and Edward Rhodes, two strikers from Chillicothe, Ill., were found guilty of contempt by Judge Grosscup of the United States Circuit Court this

rough masonry of the sustaining wall, and the young trees planted six or seven years ago are prospering in spite of a thin and somewhat inhospitable soil. The young Lombardy poplars are rapidly shooting upward, and they promaise shortly to overtop the sustaining wall that is now their background. Several delicate young mountain ash trees stand high upon the slope, and small plantations of grouped aliantus trees and shrubs of various sorts have prospered in such fashion as to form little thickets of rare richness. Native carti are springing in the rock crevices and sturdy young Norway maples have already begun to shade the lower path. The unsightly nursery of plants and trees that disfigured the upper end of the park has been removed, and workmen are smoothing into a lawn the space it covered. The grass has just been cut and fascinating was the slowly moving hay wagon piled high with the harvest.

No way has yet been found to keep the slopes green in long droughts, and the beauty of the park is somewhat disfigured at points by areas of yellow sod. The lawns at the foot of the cliff are, when in their first freshness, a most inspirating sight from the elevated railroad as it curves past the southern end of the park. Morningidle, as it increases in beauty with the growth of its trees and shrubbery, will be a fitting introduction to the glories of its future neighbor, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. morning and were sentenced to forty days' imprisonment each. Lawrence is to be sent to jail in McHenry county and Rhodes goes to Mercer. Bert Cor-

county and Rhodes goes to Mercer. Bert Cornell and Peter Dowd, the other strikers from Chillicothe, who were heard at the same time on a charge of contempt, were discharged for lack of evidence.

The evidence in the hearing was very contradictory, and Attorney Bancroft of the Santa Féroad urged a heavy penalty. The Judge, in delivering sentence, said:

"I do not think there is any one who is more in sympathy with laboring men than I am, and as I was raised with them I think I know something of their hardships, but this is a matter of law and not of sympathy.

"I can see extenuating circumstances, and how these men in the excitement of the occasion said more than they should have done, but if I were to allow them to go unpunished there would be unlawfulness all along the line of this railroad, and for example as well as punishment for their offence I shall send them to jail for forty days each."

THEY CONSPIRED TO ROB. Two Employees of Adams & Co. Arrested for Swindling the Firm.

Rosie Block, 14 years old, a cash girl in Adams & Co.'s dry goods store at Twenty-first street and Sixth avenue, and Herman Litchenstein, a packer employed by the same firm, were arrested yesterday for robbing their employers. The series of thefts of which, it is alleged, the prisoners are guilty extends over a period of time. Yesterday Litchenstein, who was under suspicion, was seen hiding a bundle under his desk. He was arrested, and the oundle was found to contain a dozen slik handkervhiefs.

Litchenstein confessed and declared that he had been assisted in his peculations by Rosis Block, with whose mother he boards, at 280 hast Third street. Rosic was also arrested. She also confessed. She said that she brought what she stole to Litchenstein, who, in his capacity of packer, had no difficulty in snuggling the booty out of the building.

The detectives went to the house of the girl's mother, and there recovered about \$60 worth of stolen goods.

The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Hogan in the Jefferson Market Police Court. They both pleaded guilty. Litchenstein was held for trial, and the girl was committed to the care of the Geary society. The series of thefts of which, it is alleged, the

The Commonwealers Are Coming. CAMDEN, N. J., July 27,-The ragtag contingent of the Commonweal army, under com-mand of Carl Browne and Oklahoma Sam, reached this city last midnight and encamped at Timber Creek, just on the line between Cam-den and Gloncester. The army consists of sev-sity-two men, ton tents, and two wagons. They will remain here until Sunday; then they start for Atlantic City, whence they will go to New York.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were, A. M .- 12.97, 985 Third avenue, Frederick Windall Stanton street, Daniel Gelb, damage \$200, 10:18, 1,020
Madison avenue, John Schmidt, damage \$75.
P. M. - 12:20, 1035 West Siziy Afts street, no damage;
3:50, 160 Hirthgton street, Jacob Cohen, damage thing; 6:50, 1,172 Hondway, Thomas Lynch, damage \$50; 8:18, 3:6-5:18 East Ninety-Afts street, American Bubber Company, damage terfiling.

Apollinaris PRACTURED HIS SKULL BY A PALL

Pell, Apparently, in an Epileptic Fit-Had Strolled Bown the Avenue After Dinner with Friends at the City Club-Beneral Enstern Attorney for the Hock Island,

Thomas S. Wright of Chicago, general attor-

ney for the Eastern lines of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, who was found un-

conscious at the corner of Fifth avenue and

Thirty-third street on Thursday night, died yes-

terday morning at 4 o'clock in the New York

Hospital. He had a comminuted fracture of the

Mr. Wright reached this city from Chicago on

Wednesday. He came on law business for the Rock Island and put up at the Wind-sor Hotel. On Thursday evening he dined with George T. Boggs, Assistant Treasurer

of the Rock Island road, and a small company of friends, at the City Club. After dinner and a

moke Mr. Wright left his acquaintances for a

stroll down Fifth avenue. He walked into the

Waldorf Hotel, and took a look at the German Café, the Winter Garden, and the drawing

rooms. Then he kept on down the avenue.

When he was crossing Thirty-third street, and

had come within a few feet of the lower curb, he reeled and fell heavily on his right side and then

turned over on his face. Policeman Quilty stood on the upper corner. He turned in time to see

Mr. Wright fall, and ran to his help. Quilty

MORNINGSIDE PARK'S EVOLUTION.

It Has Grown Into a Delightful Resort for

a Summer Afternoon.

Morningside Park is a delightful morning re-

ort in winter and a delightful afternoon resor

in summer. It catches on its steep eastward

facing slope the earliest rays of the winter sun, and is all the morning one of the warmest win

shadow of its high cliff by 4 o'clock of a summer

afternoon, and is for the rest of the day as cool

place as one can find short of the water front.

The park is one of the prettiest places in town toward 5 o'clock on a summer afternoon. It has

greater length of winding footpaths than any

other city park of twice its area, and these paths

are the afternoon promenade of men, women,

and children from the neighboring wide area of

and children from the neighboring wide area of pleasant homes. Babies from a region half a mile long and two or three blocks deep take the air in Morningside Park.

Nature has done wonders within the last five years in clothing the nakedness and removing the rawness of this most distinctive of the city's pleasure places. The claborate, high sustaining wall and the seemingly meaningless stairways and granite balustrades have come to take their proper place in the scheme and to have the right significance. Ampelopsis is rapidly hiding the rough masonry of the sustaining wall, and the young trees planted six or seven years ago are prospering in spite of a thin and somewhat in-

ANOINTED THE SICK WITH OIL.

The Christian Alliance Puts Ite Patth Into Practice.

ASBURY PARE, N. J., July 27 .- To-day's session of the Christian Alliance Convention was devoted to "Divine Healing." The Rev. F. W.

Farr spoke upon the "Scriptural Foundation of Divine Healing," setting forth the promises of

God and His willingness to fulfil. Miss S. Lin-denberger, matron of the Berachah Home, New

York, took as her subject the "Spiritual Preparation for Divine Healing." The necessity of

implicit faith was emphasized. The Rev. A. E. Funk then spoke upon the "Principle of Faith

in Divine Healing," and Dr. Henry Wilson closed

Antmal Life to Surburban Nooks.

Drought in the northern suburbs such as now

"You'll find the ladies painting in the tent

down there," said an Adirondack camper to a

smartly dressed young woman that seemed to

him somewant difficult of interpretation. Three

minutes later the young woman thrust her head

into the tent, drew it back with a look of auton-ishment and said "Oh I thought you were paint-ing the landscape." The young ladies of the camp were, as a matter of fact, in their oldest gowns painting the floor of the tent, and the smartly dressed manicurist and hairdresser realized that she had called on the wrong camp.

skull Just back of the right ear.

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Supplied under Royal Warrants to Her Majesty the Queen of England, and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR.

DISTRICT COURT OFFICERS. Special Laws that Prevent Tammany Ha

It is generally said nowadays that Tammany Hall is in control of all the city departments, and this is substantially true. There is one exception to the rule, and that is in the distric courts. By virtue of a law passed some years ago, and known among politicians as the "Tim Campbell act," the terms of certain clerks of the district courts are not co-terminous with the terms of the Justices appointing them. This law, passed in 1881, enables a Civil Justice in the last month of his six years' term to appoint clerk and a deputy clerk for the full term of six years. Thus a Justice defeated in November for reflection, or not a candidate, can in De-

on the upper corner. He turned in time to see Mr. Wright fall, and ran to his help. Quilty and a cab driver carried Mr. Wright into the Thirty-third street doorway of the Cambridge. Mr. Wright's face was livid. His hands were elenched until the nails dug into the palma, and he writhed like a man in an epileptic fit. Quilty loosered his collar and shirt front, and he seemed much easier, but he could not talk. His right ear was bleeding. In a few moments he had a second convulsion, severer than the first, and Quilty telephoned for an ambulance. This was about 80 clock. Ambulance Surgeon Mathewson said. Mr. Wright was suffering from an epileptic fit. As the ambulance was entering the hospital yard Mr. Wright raised himself on his right elbow. He was then conscious, and said to the ambulance surgeon:

"I feel very sick at my stomach. Do you think I am badly hurt? My name is Thomas S. Wright. My home is in Chicago. I am stopping at the Windsor Hotel."

Then he fell back and became unconscious again. He remained in a semi-comatose condition all night except at intervals, when he spoke and mentioned the names of his wife and a few business associates in this city. He was not conscious after 1 o'clock.

At 8 o'clock in the morning Undertaker J. Henry Winterbottom and Deputy Coroner Watson were called. Mr. Bogs and a Mr. Farrington, a business acquaintance of Mr. Wright took, charge of the body, which, after the autopay, was embalined and shipped to Chicago on the 6 o'clock express over the New York Central Railroad. Mr. Farrington accompanied it.

Quilty is of the coninion that Mr. Wright alipped and fell. "I was standing by the Waldorf Hotel corner when I noticed Mr. Wright dogging a cab which was coming into Twenty-third street from Fifth avenue at a good gait. He seemed to lose his footing and to fall on his right side."

Superintendent George P. Ludlam of the New York Hospital said:

"It is very evident that death was caused by the fracture of his skell. The fracture was the result of a heavy fall, and the fall was years. Thus a Justice defeated in November for realection, or not a candidate, can in December appoint clerks whose tenure cannot be interfered with by the Justice who, elected in November, takes office in January.

A Civil Justice has no power of removal, and until a short time ago the only way supposed to exist for getting a district court clerk out of office was by appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court. It seems that, by inadvertence, even that provision of law has been repealed so that a district court clerk is now practically exempt from removal. He is, so to speak, a privileged character. It is for this reason that the control of Tammany Hall does not extend to these courts, which furnish Tammany's Democratic opponents with what may be called their "last stand" in municipal patronage.

Since the appointment of John H. McCarty by President Cleveland to be United States Marshal, the office of City Marshal, attached to one of the district courts, has been magnified in the estimation of politicians. A city marshal, though appointed by the Mayor, serves in the district court to which he is assigned, and is beyond the power of a Justice to remove him. He can be proceeded against only by application to the Court of Common Pleas, and he is entitled there to a jury trial. These provisions of law practically exempt, him, like the clerks and deputy clerks, from removal.

These are the officials connected with the district courts who are not members of the Tammany Hall organizations acting in opposition to it: First District Court, Michael Madigan, marshal, Independent County man. Fourth, Julius Harburger, clerk, and Alexander H. Bremer, assistant clerk, independent County men. Sixth, Philip Ahearn, assistant clerk, and David T. Hickey, Janitor, State Democracy men. Tenth, William G. McCrea, Justice: Henry Braun, Interpreter; Robert Vollbracht and Joseph H. Hatey, attendants, and Mike Sullivan, janitor, Independent County men.

A NEW MEXICO SHOOTING AFFAIR United States Troops Called Out to Quell a

Row-Two Mexicans Killed. LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 27.-Several days ago the Sheriff obtained information that one of a lynching party whom he had been seeking for four months was José Gallegos, a noted outlaw, and a warrant for his arrest was placed in the hands of William Green of Old Las Vegas, Green was accompanied by a Mexican, and on Wednesday evening the two men came upon Gallegos in a secluded place. Gallegos took refuge benind a large tree and drew his revolver. The trigger caught, and he was late in getting the "drop" on Green, who fired upon him, wounding him so badly that his death ensued yesterday afternoon.

This incident aroused the Mexicans in Old Town. That night several of them, armed with a warrant, entered Green's house on Bridge street, and were met by Ely Green, a brother of William. While he was parleying with the officers his brother entered and was immediately fired upon. refuge benind a large tree and drew his revolver

fired upon.

This was the signal for a general fusillade, in which the Green brothers shot into the crowd. When the crowd retreated it was found that Juan Sandoyal was dead and several were seri-

Juan Sandoval was dead and account outly wounded.

The Sheriff then appeared and demanded that the Greens surrender. They refused, fearing foul piay at the hands of the Mexicans. City Marshal Clay used the telephone to call United States troops stationed at East Las Vegas. The call was responded to in double-quick time by Lieut. Crawford and a detachment of the Tenth

Lieut. Crawford and a detection of the belinfantry.

With fixed bayonets they surrounded the besieged house, and an agreement was made to
take the Green brothers to military headquarters until safety could be assured. They are
now being closely and heavily guarded, and the
Governor has been telegraphed for.

While this disturbance was going on the Mex-While this disturbance was going on the Mexicans secured the Mexican who was with Green when the shooting of Galiegos was done and dragged him to jail in the Old Town. The commanding officer demanded the possession of him also, but this was refused by the Sheriff and his posse, at which Lieut. Crawford told them he would hold the Sheriff responsible for the safety and delivery of the Mexican to him in the morning.

THE VALLEY FALLS MURDER.

Fate of a Young Tourist Who Was Trav-cling on His Bicycle. VALLEY FALLS, N. Y., July 27 .- The inquest

begun here last night on the body of the mur-dered unknown man found hidden under a stack of straw, as stated in THE SUN of to-day, was adjourned till Tuesday next, that time may be had to trace certain clues which it is thought will solve the mystery of the crime and disclose the identity of the victim. The finding of a bicycle hidden in a dense piece of woods near where the body was discovered, and the fact that the man wore an outing suit and was of such genteel dress and appearance, give probability to the theory that he was a tourist travelling on his wheel from Lake George to Troy; that, being known to have money in his possession, he was followed by two persons in a wagon, and on reaching a secluded spot near where his body was found, was wayiald, murdered, robbed, and the body hidden under the straw stack.

The body of the man was 5 feet 8 inches long, well fed, and very muscular. There was no hair on his face, his teeth were natural, perfect, and very white and clean, and his hair of a reddish shade. He appeared to be about 28 years old. Coroner Murphy had warrants of arrest issued to-day, and every effort will be made to capture the perpetrators of the crime. The body is buried in the Catholic cemetery at Hoosick Falls. Coroner Murphy has received a number of letters of inquiry from the friends of missing persons asking for descriptions of this dead man. fact that the man wore an outing suit

the morning's session with an address upon the "Difficulties and Hindrances of Divine Healing." When at 2 o'clock the Convention reassembled, Dr. A. B. Simpson called upon the audience for testimonies as to Christ's power to heal the sick in body as well as in soul. Many believers in the doctrine of the faith cure arose and told of the cures which had been effected in their individual case by the application of the old of healing, by the laying on of hands, and by simple faith.

Following the testimonies, Dr. Simpson called the morning's session with an address upon the Had a Pistol and a Whip for Bowden. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 27.-J. E. T. Bow-den, who achieved notoriety as the manager of the Duval Athletic Club, which arranged the Corbett-Mitchell fight here last January, was horsewhipped here useday by a Mr. Brunson, a Pullman car conductor. The cause was an alleged insult to Mrs. Brunson. Brunson met Bowden in a saloon, covered him with a pistol, and then whipped him. Bowden begged for mercy, but Brunson would not listen, and Howden was badly injured. Bowden denies that he insulted Mrs. Brunson. oil of healing, by the laying on or hands, and by simple faith.

Following the testimonies, Ir. Simpson called upon all those having any manner of sickness, who had faith to believe that they could be cared, to present themselves for anointing. A number responded to the invitation, and Dr. Simpson, taking a small vial containing olive oil, poured the anointment upon his hands and applied it to the foreheads of the sick.

The Christian Alliakee bases its faith in Divine healing upon the words found in James v. 14, and declares that this is as much a Divine ordinance as any of those universally obeyed by the Christian Church.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

There will be music at 4 o'clock this afternoon in Central l'ark, St. Mary's Park, Bronx Park, and Cro-tons Park. William Holblin, 14 years old, of 502 Fast Eighty-third street, was drowned while bathing at the foot of East Seventy-stath street yeareday afternoon. His body was not recovered. afflicts that region opens up to the pioneer many acres of damp thicket and woodland usually not to be entered save in high boots, and lays bare all sorts of unexpected wild things that one an sorts of unexpected who things that one would hardly expect to find within earshot almost of New York's din. Quall's whistle in these places and the adventurous wanderer is now and then startled by the whir of their wings. Rabbits start up suddenly from grassy meadows, the ground squirrel humps his striped back on mason stone walls, and the shyer wild birds show themselves with little fear.

East bevenly-stath arrest year-day aftermout. His body was not recovered.

On the ateamship Lucania, which sails to-day for Queenstown and Liverpoot, are H. C. Frick, John Lee Carroll, and Mr. and Mcs. Friedrick W. Devoe. Dr. Albert (tihon, Medical Director of the Navy, sails on the Maasdam.

Eliza Frost, 60 years old of 50 Lewis street, was struck by a Third avenue cube on while crossing the llowery at bayard street yesterday and had her shoulder dislocated. She was sent to the Chambers Street Hospital. The gripman was arreated.

John McCain of Fifty-fifth street, between Teath and Eleventh areanes, while walking on the tracks of the New York Central Railroad at Twelfth avenue and Ninety aluth street pesierday successing was struck by a passenger train and instantly killed.

George Duffy was bodged in Luchow street jall yesterday on an order of arrost hested by Justice Fitzian moins in a suit by Epistein & Hospital of Strainmont in a suit by Epistein & Hospital with procuring from them \$425 worth of closely of the procuring from them \$425 worth of closely of the procuring from them \$425 worth of closely of the procuring from them \$425 worth of closely and seven chambers of forcery and embessioners. Lieber yesterday for extradition to Germany on the seven chambers of forcery and embessioners. Lieber were chambered by Theodore of the seven chambers of forcery and embessioners. Lieber was in the United States Commissioner to substitute in the United states Circuit Court and January of carrying on an unias voit of seven chambers. Was antenned by making the substitute regarding the payment of taxes.

Louis Streep, who was convicted in the United states Circuit Court and January of carrying on an unias voit to seven chambers. As a substitute of carrying on an unias voit of seven chambers of payments of carrying on an unias voit of seven chambers. Supplements to seven chambers of payments of carrying on an unias voit of seven chambers.

POST OFFICE VEXATIONS

THE BOTHER SUBURBANITES HAVE WITH THEIR MAILS.

Experimental Postal Cars on a Trolley Line from Brooklyn to Coney Island-What It May Mean in Many Other Pinces,

Brooklyn's Post Office is just beginning an experiment that may have an important bearng upon the distribution of the mail to city substations and upon the knotty problem of the suburban mails. The Post Office has arranged to have the Atlantic avenue trolley line run two postal car- from the Post Office to Coney Island. Iwo sub-stations and ten local Post Offices will se served on the route, and the postal clerk in charge of the car will sort the mail as he goes, The trolley line has run a spur into the Post Office. Already the mail is carried out in closed bags. The postal cars will be put on on Aug. I. and if the experiment is successful like arrange-ments may be made with other trolley lines

and in time suburban places beyond the city limits may thus obtain better postal facilities.

The Post Office Department at Washington makes no distinction between suburban towns and rural villages, and it thus happens that New York business men accustomed to all the promptness of the New York Post Office, if live ing even only a mile beyond the city limits, must be content at home with the facilities afforded by a fourth-class Post Office. There are villages on Long Island, Staten Island, in contiguous parts of New Jersey, and in Westchester county where New York business men, resident in those places, must send twice a day to a Post Office conducted exactly as is such a Post Office at any cross-roads in the most remote region of the country, Sometimes special delivery letters are held at such Post Offices until called for, because the Postmaster does not understand the full significance of the special delivery stamp, "I guess he must have it in his pocket," said the wife of a suburban Postmaster when inquiry was made for a registered letter, [and so it turned out, That's right," said the Postmaster as a resident laid down a stamped letter on the slop counter with a look of some uneasiness, "I don't generally forget 'em when they're put there." complaint to the New York Post Office, but as he surburban Postmaster recognizes no au-

plaints, and can soothe an angry surburban by showing why the conditions are inevitable. "When people go to the suburbs," said Mr Jackson, "they don't choose a home because of ts postal facilities; they don't always keep close

thority short of Washington complaints to New

York elicit from the Postmaster the cautious as-

surance that he has nothing to do with the case,

R. C. Jackson, Superintendent of the Railway

Mail Service has long wrestled with the surbur-

ban problem. He knows all the causes of com-

"When people go to the suburbs," said Mr
Jackson, "they don't choose a home because of
its postal facilities; they don't always keep close
to railway lines having mail contracts, but go of
hither and yon, and must depend for their mail
upon a post office that is served by carrier from
some neighboring larger office. A man at Fort
Lee wonders why his mail must reach him by a
roundabout railway route, when he comes down
to the city every day directly by boat. The taptain would carry the mail bag gladly for notiing. But would he take it up the hill to the
Post Office? There is the difficulty. Some one
must be hired to do that, and some one else to
get the bag to and from the ferry on this side, so
that the arrangement would amount to providing a special mail route for that one place.

"There's Staten Island." continued Mr. Jackson. "It used to be that letters posted at one
village for another on the Island came up to the
New York Post Office and then were carried
back, We've cured that by having a station on
the wharf at St. George, where the local unall is
sifted out. But in spite of the rapid transit facilities of Staten Island I suspect we could make
better time by sending a man in a buggy from
Post Office to Post Office, and in every case
distance from the Post Office, and in every case
there must be a man paid to see that the mail is
carried to and fro between the Post Offices and
the station. The conditions on Staten Island
illustrate the sort of difficulties that confront us
in dealing with suburban Post Offices."

Superintendent Jackson is watching with interest the experiment with the trolley postal
cars. Demands for the use of the trolley in expediting suburban mails have come from the
tites and villages of neighboring New Jersey,
and, as this field is within Mr. Jackson's jurisdiction, he has lent ear to the cry, and has in
some instances arranged for improved facilities by means of the trolley lines, though he
has not yet established trolley postal cars. It has
long been a belief of M

be intrusted solely to subordinates. It thus happens that the complaints of suburban lwellers, instead of reaching the ear of some local authority, able to act through knowledge of the situation, go to Washington and come under the eye of a subordinate totally unacquainted with local conditions.

Mr. Jackson believes that the localization of power in other departments of the Post Office than that of the railway mail service would infuse new life into the system and especially help the case of suburban dwellers. He is inclined to think that there might with advantage be a zone of suburban free delivery about every considerable city, and, if local pride could be sacrificed without too much protest, he would make the suburban Post Offices substations of the neighboring city office. All complaints of inefficient service would then come directly to the city Post Office and be promptly investigated by persons acquainted with local needs. It would be easy, too, for the local centre to determine whether the trolley system or any other method of suburban rapid transit could be used to facilitate the transportation and delivery of the mails. He believes that it could, since local Post Offices, though often distant from a steam railway station, are commonly on the line of a local street railway, if the village has one.

"These improvements seem to come slowly." Said Mr. Jackson, with the telerant smile of a man long accustomed to the vexations of a difficult service." but improved rapid transit ought to help suburbans. There is a great deal that is crude still in the postal system. We are even yet carrying the local mail on men's choulders to the stations of the elevated railway. But we may do better and live to see postal care on the elevated roads. We should have to go a long way uptown here in search of a beginning for the trolley postal system, but I am watching the experiment in Brooklyn with much interest. Is may mean a great deal."

Couldn't Swim and Was Drowned. Henry Berkamp, a German cooper, 27 years old, who had been in this country six months, last night. He knew nothing about swimming, but seeing some of his friends in the water he stripped off everything but his trousers and jumped in. His body was recovered two hours later. was drowned in the Passaic River at Newark

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

While repairing a troiley line on Water street, Newburgh, yesterday, John Spratt, 45 years of age, fell from the platform car to the street, a distance of about different feet, breaking his neck and fracturing his skull.

his skull.

Mrs. Sarth K. Sianion was run over and killed on the butteness County Railway at Van Wyck's station vestereday morning at 7:25. She was crossing the track in front of the approaching train and did not appearently, hear the whistie.

William Henry Harrison Dumean, colored, aged \$7, was henged at Clayton, St. Louis county, Mo., yeaterday morning, for the murcher of Poliseman James Brady on the fight of Get, d. 18:10. Dumean had been sentenced to death at seven different times, but each time indiance was brought to beer on the court of tovernor and a stay of execution granted.

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